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Javits ends Cairo visit

CAIRO, April 19 (AFP). — U.S. Senator Jacob Javits left here today for Syria at the end of a two-day visit during which he had talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, Vice-President Hosni Mubarak and Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy. Mr. Javits said he had been "strongly impressed by the sincerity of President Sadat's search for peace in the Middle East."

He said the president had re-emphasized the importance of the Palestinian problem for any Middle East settlement, and stressed the political moderation of Mr. Yasser Arafat.

JORDAN TIMES

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Jewish Emunim W. Bank march ends with one Arab dead, others injured

HO, Occupied West Bank, April 19 (Agencies). — A two-day march by an estimated 42,000 Israeli Jews in support of their claims to the occupied West Bank of the Jordan ended here today, leaving one Arab dead and at least five others injured in the West Bank. The marchers, some of them armed with rifles and pistols, climbed to the top of the West Bank, reaching the outskirts of the city, avoiding its center. Arab residents staged protests in the streets and stoned the marchers today to demonstrate their hostility to the march.

The Israeli marchers, whose demonstration had been condemned by many Israeli moderates, seemed unworried by the angry reactions to their rally at home and in the occupied territory.

One woman told reporters: "We want the world to know this is where we intend to settle. We will be back. I don't know when, but I have very soon."

She and her fellow-marchers want government permission to settle in the West Bank. After a similar march last year, hundreds of them attempted to settle at the site of the old Jewish city of Sebastia, farther north.

They were finally ejected by troops, but some 30 families were allowed to stay on at a nearby army camp. They recently moved into semi-permanent dwellings there, with water and electricity.

Defence Minister Shimon Peres



ON MARCH. — An overhead view shows a long line of Israeli marchers, estimated at about 40,000, taking part in a two-day march through the occupied West Bank. (AP wirephoto).

Mubarak starts talks with Premier Hua in Peking

PEKING, April 19 (AFP). — Ambassador from the Soviet Union and six other Communist countries today boycotted a welcome banquet given by Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng for visiting Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak.

They were Soviet Ambassador Vasiliy Tolstikov and the heads of the diplomatic missions here of East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary and Outer Mongolia.

The representatives of Romania and Cuba accepted the Chinese invitation to attend the banquet.

The ambassadors thus forestalled any 'obligation' they might have had to walk out of the Great Hall of the People's banquet hall in protest against anti-Soviet attacks which were in fact made both by Mr. Hua and by Mr. Mubarak.

In his first public speech since he was named as premier on April 7, Mr. Hua clearly implied for the first time that China's foreign policy would not be altered following the recent changes at the top of the country's leadership.

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Mr. Hua declared, "the revolutionary line in foreign affairs formulated for us by Chairman Mao will continue to be implemented and implemented even better."

Speaking before about 400 guests, Mr. Hua devoted most of his speech to Egypt and in particular to its recent "victory" against a "superpower" which he never named but was easily identifiable as the Soviet Union.

Vice-President Mubarak's attack on "hegemonism" was lower-keyed and more allusive. In particular, he expressed his desire for a tightening of links between Egypt and China.

He also expressed thanks for China's support for the Arab cause against Israel.

This afternoon, Mr. Mubarak had a first round of talks lasting two and a half hours at the Great Hall of the People with Mr. Hua.

An Egyptian source quoted Mr. Hua as having told Mr. Mubarak during the talks that "China supports Egypt in all views."

The Egyptian source said the talks covered "ways of developing relations between the two countries in all fields, political, economic and military."

Tonight, experts from the two delegations — notably military experts — were meeting to prepare the next lot of discussions between Mr. Hua and Mr. Mubarak, scheduled for tomorrow afternoon.

In Cairo, Al Ahran Monday reported that Peking and Cairo will set up air links in order to speed delivery of Chinese spare parts to the Egyptian army.

China is prepared to deliver, "in addition to airplane engines, several tons of spare parts as well as military equipment," Al Ahran noted.

The paper said that Egyptian officers accompanying Vice-President Mubarak on his visit to China would visit arms factories and nuclear power stations.

Egypt could also decide to buy coal for the steelworks at Helwan, Al Ahran said, adding that Egypt formerly imported one-half million tons of coal from the Soviet Union annually for the Helwan complex.

The Egyptian delegation will go on to the provinces after three days in Peking, but no details have yet been given concerning this part of the visit.

Higher Military Committee meets in Beirut amidst firing, rightist bickering

BEIRUT, April 19 (AFP). — Isolated firing continued in the Lebanese capital and the nearby mountains today as the Higher Military Committee, charged with supervising the latest ceasefire order, met for the second time in two days.

Mortar, machine gun and automatic arms fire echoed across the east-west dividing line between opposing forces near the national museum.

Several deaths were reported in the exchanges, but the lines of battle remained unchanged since yesterday when the leftists managed to advance marginally along the seafloor toward the port, held by rightwing Phalangist forces.

Referring to Syrian-Palestinian efforts to achieve a solution to the Lebanese conflict, Mr. Gemayel said that only the government, the legislature and the president had the right to sign accords concerning Lebanon.

Christian Interior Minister Camille Chamoun yesterday also rejected the Damascus accord.

Mr. Chamoun's rightwing National Liberal Party refused to attend the Higher Military Committee meeting today as a protest against the way it was organized. Party militia chief Dory Chamoun evoked the security measures installed to ensure travel by Christian delegates to western sectors of the city where the meeting was held.

The National Liberal Party and the Phalangists were to hold separate meetings today to consider the leftist enclave of Nabaa, east of Beirut.

Rightwing forces, meanwhile, maintained their pressure against the leftist enclave of Nabaa, east of Beirut.

Loyalists and Phalangists swooped down on leftist supporters in the Christian mountain villages to disarm them. Artillery, rocket and mortar fire were exchanged in the mountains.

The Phalangists and their allies appeared to have consolidated their position within a rectangle bordered by the Beirut-Damascus road on the south, the Mount Lebanon highlands in the east and the hills surrounding Zghorta in the north.

Rightwing forces, meanwhile, maintained their pressure against the leftist enclave of Nabaa, east of Beirut.

INSPECTION TOUR. — Lebanese leader Raymond Edde, in civilian clothes, is shown leaving the Holiday Inn hotel in Beirut Saturday accompanied by leftwing militia members. At right is a Lebanese armoured vehicle captured by the leftwingers during the fighting. (AP wirephoto).



INSPECTION TOUR. — Lebanese leader Raymond Edde, in civilian clothes, is shown leaving the Holiday Inn hotel in Beirut Saturday accompanied by leftwing militia members. At right is a Lebanese armoured vehicle captured by the leftwingers during the fighting. (AP wirephoto).

With a call for solidarity Afro-Arab ministerial conference opens in Dakar

DAKAR, Apr. 19 (AFP). — Senegalese President Leopold Senghor today opened the Afro-Arab ministerial conference, called for a union of Arab League and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), by reading a number of proposals for strengthening Afro-Arab cooperation in Africa.

He also urged the setting up of a continent-wide arbitration court to handle disputes between states of Africa.

He recommended that foreign ministers meet every year and heads of state every two years. President Senghor said three committees dealing with political, economic and cultural affairs should be set up to study a programme of action for Afro-Arab cooperation.

The arms race was also referred to by one of the two conference co-chairmen, Arab League Ministerial Council Chairman Sheikh Mohammad Bin Mubarak Al Khalifa of Bahrain.

Arab and African countries, he said, were being forced to "harness their efforts for the defence of their countries and obliged continually to waste their resources and their riches by providing themselves with arms."

Sheikh Mohammad, who is Bahrain's Foreign Minister, said that both Arab and African countries had to face similar threats.

"What is happening on the African continent today is exactly the same as happened in our Arab countries," he said. "The South African and (Rhodesian Prime Minister) Ian Smith regimes, supported by Israel and international Zionism, constitute the spearhead of colonialist and racist aggression on which is sapping the economic development of this continent."

OAU Ministerial Council Chairman Cecil Dennis of Liberia who was elected yesterday as the other co-chairman of the Afro-Arab conference.

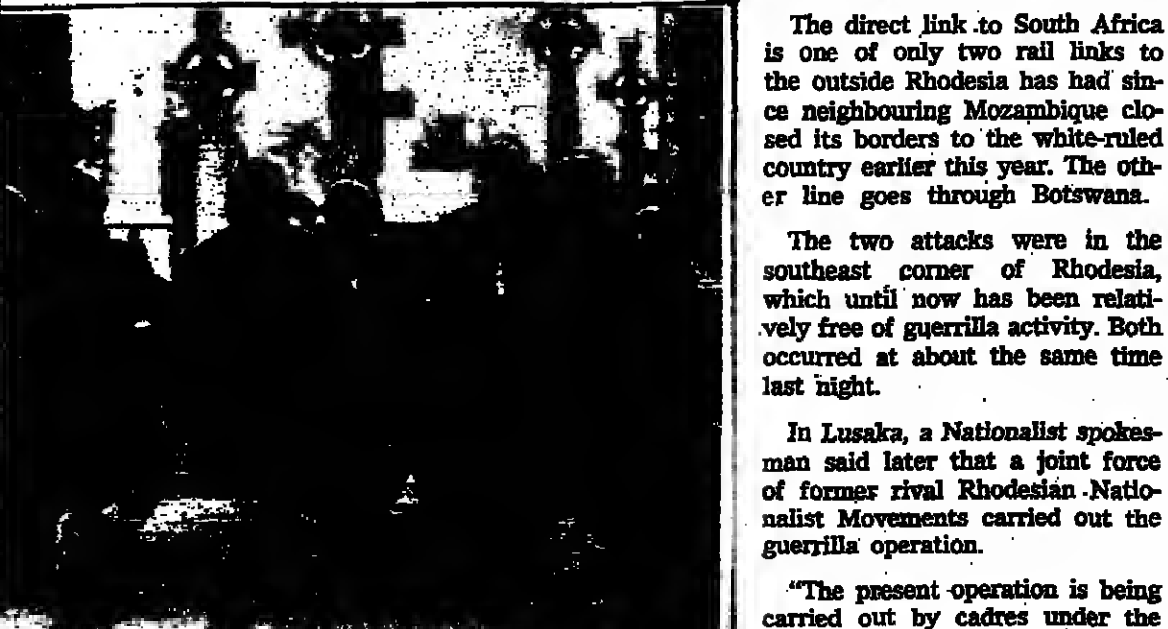
The direct link to South Africa is one of only two rail links to the outside Rhodesia has had since neighbouring Mozambique closed its borders to the white-ruled country earlier this year. The other line goes through Botswana.

The two attacks were in the southeast corner of Rhodesia, which until now has been relatively free of guerrilla activity. Both occurred at about the same time last night.

In Lusaka, a Nationalist spokesman said later that a joint force of former rival Rhodesian Nationalist Movements carried out the guerrilla operation.

"The present operation is being carried out by cadres under the joint command of former ZAPU (Zimbabwe African Peoples Union) Nationalist Union (ZANU), a spokesman for Mr. Joshua Nkomo's faction of the African National Council (ANC) said.

[Continued on page 6]



ACTION. — Armed British troops pursue rioters into Milltown today Sunday, after they had used an armoured personnel carrier to break down the gates. The incidents followed the Provisional Republican Movement's annual Easter commemoration of the 1916 uprising in Dublin. (AP wirephoto).

Spain eyes timid concessions after Pamplona incidents

MADRID, April 19 (R). — Spanish police today held 60 people in the city of Pamplona after breaking up Basque nationalist demonstrations with rubber bullets and baton charges.

Prime Minister Carlos Arias Navarro returned to his desk this morning, after the Easter holidays, to draft a major policy statement updating the authoritarian system the government inherited from the late General Franco.

His speech, due to be made later this month, is intended to defuse an opposition campaign for widespread anti-government protests on May 1.

The Spanish state television has already programmed important football matches for that day, using an old Franco technique for keeping prospective demonstrators at home.

Government sources said foreign minister Jose Maria de Arellano and other reformist ministers wanted Senator Arias to announce a referendum on constitutional reforms in June and general elections before the end of the year.

Senator Arias discussed the main points of his speech with King Juan Carlos at the weekend.

A previous policy speech by Senator Arias in January disappointed [Continued on page 6]

Guerrillas cut Rhodesia, S. Africa road, rail links

SALISBURY, April 19 (R). — The main highway and the only direct rail link between Rhodesia and South Africa were closed today after attacks by African guerrillas.

Three South African tourists were killed in a guerrilla attack on the road deep inside Rhodesia and police later sealed off the area.

The only direct rail line between the two countries was closed by a bomb which damaged a stretch of track, some locomotives and rolling stock.

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[Continued on page 6]

MENNEN
Cosmetics for men

Pakistan, Iran, Turkey prepare for Izmir summit

IZMIR, Turkey, Apr. 19 (R). — Foreign Ministers of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey began two days of talks here today to prepare for a summit meeting of their heads of state later in the week.

The three countries are grouped in a 12-year-old economic pact called the Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD).

After a short opening session, Turkish Foreign Minister Isnan Sabri Caglayangil told reporters the ministers were working on preparations of this week's summit. He declined to say which topics would be discussed by himself, his Iranian counterpart: Mr. Ali Abbas Khalatbari, and Mr. Aziz Ahmed, Pakistan's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Defence.

Earlier, informed Turkish sources said the meeting could cover plans for a legal declaration giving the ailing RCD greater international standing. Possible joint ventures between the three states in arms production would also be discussed.

Turkish President Fakhri Koruturk who is to join the Shah of Iran and Pakistan Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto for the summit on Wednesday and Thursday, arrived here amid strict security precautions.

In other developments Turkish Foreign Minister Isnan Sabri Caglayangil proposed today that he and the Greek Foreign Minister should meet to discuss Athens's offer of a non-aggression pact between the two quarrelsome allies.

In a statement to reporters, Mr. Caglayangil said a meeting between himself and Mr. Dimitrios Boutsios could be the first step towards a summit meeting of Greece and Turkish leaders.

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Symbol of confusion

Yesterday's march on the West Bank by the ultra-nationalist Jewish group Gush Emunim is fitting testament to two major currents in Israel: the basic raison d'être of Israel to seize and hold Arab land, and the simultaneous lack of a long-term policy within Israel on what will be done with this land. As such, the march — with its insane timing — must be viewed as the logical manifestation of a psyche (Zionism) that is unsure of its ultimate place in the world, but that will, until it makes this basic decision, seek to preserve and strengthen itself upon the false security of real estate.

The Gush Emunim march is only the latest in a string of settle throughout the occupied West Bank because this is part of what they say is biblical Israel, and therefore rightly theirs. This view is not totally shared by all Israelis, but it does pinpoint the basic principles of statehood that are shared by all Israelis. These principles have it that the Jewish people are entitled to settle in Palestine because approximately 2,000 years ago there were Jewish settlements in the same area under people like King David and Solomon. It is not our intention here to go back and refute these untenable theses once again. It is relevant to note, however, that this underlying Jewish commitment to the general principle of settlement in Palestine has been translated this century into a specific case of expansionist occupation, and the trampling upon civil and political rights that naturally comes along with illegal settlements and mass thefts of land.

The Gush Emunim march is only the latest in a string of Israeli moves that dramatize the Zionist goal of a greater Israeli state at the expense of Palestinians and other Arabs. The "annexation" of Arab Jerusalem, the attempts to change the physical and religious status of Arab Jerusalem, the scheme to expropriate Arab land in Galilee, the continuing Israeli settlements throughout the West Bank, the Golan Heights and even Sinai, and the on-going Israeli moves to expel local Palestinian leaders from the West Bank and jail others are all threads of a long string whose aim is to rid Palestine of its Arab population and create on the larger land a more entrenched state of Zionist Jews and nothing but Zionist Jews.

Many Israelis will say they disagree with the Gush Emunim march and its aims. But in fact the difference between the Gush Emunim people and the rest of the Israelis is a hazy difference of degree. Like the difference between two people who both agree they wish to build a skyscraper, but one person wants a 100-storey skyscraper while the other person wants a 50-storey skyscraper. The essential bond that unites all Israelis is their commitment to an Israeli state in Palestine. The debate about the final boundaries of this state is secondary to them.

But this is the other significant point about the Gush Emunim march. In pointing out this debate within Israel about the ultimate boundaries of the country, the occasion has also brought to the fore yet again the total absence of a consensus Israeli opinion on what Israel should be satisfied with or even what it is aiming for.

This is mirrored on the political front by the cardinal principle of Israeli policy: to avoid putting the Israeli state in a position where it has to come to terms with the reality of its existence, its expansion and its ultimate designs. It is for this reason that Israel continually vacillates between negotiations at the Geneva Conference, the suitability of the Security Council, recognising the PLO, asking the United States to explore "non-belligerency" pacts with the Arabs, trying to develop a West Bank leadership more meek in the face of continued occupation, seeking all the time to skip the PLO and trying to talk instead to Jordan and Syria, and a whole series of other political options whose acceptability at any one moment is predicated upon their usefulness to Israel as factors of confusion and procrastination.

Israel cannot enter into negotiations with the PLO or any Arab state or anybody else in the world because it does not know what it will put forth as its final bargaining position. For Israel now to enter into peace talks with any party would only give it the occasion to bare the fundamental turmoil within itself. This turmoil is pinpointed ever more clearly by the Gush Emunim marchers, who are not to be viewed as a fringe group of nuts, but rather as the only clear expression within Israel of the full underlying passions of all the Israelis, and all their international friends.

At the same time, the marchers do not point out the difficulty of peace in the Middle East, but the essential easy road to peace. This involves compromise, and a willingness on the part of people like the Gush Emunim to give a little land for a lot of security and peace of mind. The difficulty of trying to negotiate with people like Peres, Rabin, Allon and the rest of them is that they are people whose strongest principle is an undefined and ambiguous desire to talk peace, but a verbal desire that does not have the tangible geographical or political starting point for negotiations. You cannot negotiate with Rabin when Rabin himself cannot say what he wants and what he is willing to give up.

The Gush Emunim people, on the other hand, are symbols of a more extreme Zionism that may be simultaneously more resilient because of its sharp self-definition. As such, they also represent the path to possible peace in Palestine. It is much more likely that peace would emerge from negotiations between the PLO and the Gush Emunim than between Yitzhak Rabin and Anwar Sadat, to name only the most obvious.

The Palestinian people have already made it clear that they would agree to the presence in Palestine of the several million Jews now in Israel. The world still awaits a similar signal from the Israelis that they would similarly share Palestine with its rightful owners. Until that day arrives, the world will have to put up with the vacillations and obfuscations of an ill-defined Israeli state, a state whose perplexed core is only spotlighted by incidents such as the Gush Emunim march across the West Bank.

King Hussein receives Syrian Chief of Staff

AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein received Sunday noon at the Royal Hashemite Court Major General Hikmat Shebabi the Syrian Chief of Staff who handed his Majesty a message from Syrian President Hafez Assad.

Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zeid Rifai and Lieutenant General Sharif Zeid Ibn Shaker, the Armed Forces Commander in Chief, were present at the meeting.

JV Farmers Federation holds 1st meeting

AMMAN. — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Sunday presided over the first meeting of the board of administration of the Farmers Federation in the Jordan Valley.

The meeting held at the Jordan Valley Commission headquarters discussed the Federation's general policy on seasonal loans to farmers.

Two committees were set up, the first to follow up the programme of agricultural marketing, the second to evaluate farmers' need for agricultural equipments and draw up guidelines for its use and maintenance.

The Minister of Agriculture Marwan Hamud, the Minister of Supply Salah Jum'a, the Director General of the Cooperative Orga-



Senator Mathias, centre, and U.S. Ambassador Pickering, right, meet Mr. Talhouli in Amman Monday.

Tourism with Australia reviewed

AMMAN. — The Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Ghaleb Barakat Monday received the Australian journalist Ronald Hull.

Discussions centred on the means to increase tourism between Jordan and Australia.

Mr. Hull is here at the invitation of the Ministry of Tourism to do some reporting, to be published in some of Australia's most influential papers, on the progress achieved by Jordan in the past few years.

Iraq extends JD8m to build highway

AMMAN. — An agreement for the opening of a new highway between Azraq and H-5 was signed here Monday morning at the Ministry of Public Works.

The 45-km highway, to cost JD1,625,000, will be completed in a period of 20 months. The highway — part of the 230-km highway to link Azraq H-5 and the Iraqi border — will be financed by a JD8 million Iraqi loan.

The agreement was signed for the government by the Minister of Public Works Ahmad Shobaki, while Mr. Shaheen Amin Shaheen Director General of the local contracting company Shaheen Engineering Company, who won the tender, signed it on behalf of the contracting company.

The remaining parts of the 230-km highway will be implemented in two stages. The first stage will

King Hussein receives US Senator to be bolster S. Carolin

AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein received Monday noon at the Royal Hashemite Court U.S. Senator (Maryland) Charles Mathias, accompanied by American ambassador Thomas Pickering. Earlier in the day, Mr. Mathias met with Crown Prince Hassan and the Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhouli.

The U.S. Senator arrived here from Syria via Ramtha Sunday evening for a two-day visit, during which he is to meet with high-ranking government officials.

The American arrived here Sunday for a four-day visit for public and private to bolster trade relations between the two sides.

The delegation, businessmen from was received later Crown Prince Hassan Hashemite Court.

A meeting arranged by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Jordan took place Tuesday afternoon with American delegation Jordanian business.

Arab public security meet to be held in Baghdad

AMMAN. — The fourth Arab Public Security Directors Conference starts Tuesday in Baghdad, to discuss cooperation between the various Arab Public Security Departments, and means to increase such cooperation to combat crime, in particular the problem of drugs.

The five-day conference will be attended by representatives from the various Arab countries.

Jordan's delegation, headed by General Anwar Mohammad, Director General of the Public Security Department, left here Sunday evening for Baghdad to attend the conference.

Aviation to completed Damascus

AMMAN. — A aviation delegation Director General of tion Department S kan Nasser, leave Damascus.

The delegation is finishing touches, in rian aviation official nation between t ments as a step t tion between the t the field of aviatio

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Commenting on Prime Minister Zeid Rifai's statement Sunday on King Hussein's recent trip abroad, Al Dustour said Monday the trip, described by Mr. Rifai as the paramount tour, was characterised by three remarkable things.

First, Hussein did not just expose problems and clarify attitudes, but he also presented clear-cut and definite questions, and asked for replies. Second, Hussein's position reflected not only a Jordanian stand but a joint Jordanian-Syrian one. Third, Hussein's questions were not connected with Jordan, or with Jordan and Syria only, but were concerned with Arab issues in general, together with the Lebanese tragedy — its causes, complications and how to resolve it.

The three Jordanian dailies have expressed their views on the "armed" Gush Emunim settlers' procession.

Al Shaab looks with dismay at the procession, which hoisted aggressive and provocative slogans calling on the Israeli authorities not to pull back from the West Bank, regarded as an "integral part of the promised land of Israel."

The paper denounces the connivance by the Israeli occupation authorities with the procession by the despatch of a large force to "protect" the marchers and to shoot at unarmed Arab demonstrators. The paper urges that Arabs should exert a concerted effort to confront these glaring colonial designs.

Al Rai bails the West Bankers' confrontation of the Jewish procession, but thinks this sort of restricted struggle is not sufficient to deter Israeli aggression. There are, it says, many other Arab means to fight, including, mainly, pressuring Israel's power resources, centred in Washington, which finance the Zionist settlement operations in the occupied areas. An Afro-Arab unified stand can also

serve as another pressure factor.

Al Dustour described the procession as an "evil" movement instigated and organised by the Israeli authorities themselves. "This deliberate action has a twofold purpose: First to terrorise the Arabs in the occupied land and restore confidence to the Israelis who were shocked by the West Bank uprising. Second, to tinge the aggressive settlement policy — already denounced by world opinion — with mass Israeli support for the eyes of the world. "It is downright defiance to the Arabs and to the world community in the full sense of the word," the paper says.

In another commentary, Al Rai sees in the Afro-Arab conference, which opened in Dakar Monday, an opportunity for the Arab countries to redress some of the African grievances... It says most of the African countries have broken relations with Israel and backed the Arab case at the United Nations. But the African economy was hard hit by the rise in oil prices and imported manufactured commodities. The paper refers to the establishment of several Arab banks and loan funds for Africans economic development — good gestures in themselves. But loans already extended to the African fall short of the assigned banks' capitals.

Al Shaab, in another place, took an enthusiastic look at the Syrian Evacuation Day, commemorated

on April 17, "Jordan," it says, "has a warm spot in its heart for the anniversary. All throughout the stages of Syria's fight for independence, patriotic Syrian leaders had always found in Jordan the nearest asylum and the strongest supporter, whenever they were harassed by the French colonial power." The paper recalls that many Syrian freedom fighters, including Sultan Al Atrash and his followers, had taken refuge in Jordan, which advocated their cause and treated them as honoured guests, unmindful of the exasperation of the French authorities.

While Al Baath of Damascus asserts that the Syrian initiative to pull Lebanon out of the morass has proved its sincere intentions, despite the many disruptive moves directed against it, Al Nahar of Beirut sees an encouraging ray of hope for the future. "The magic will turn against the magician... The day is not far off when the warmongers will realise the futility of continuing this dirty strife," the paper reflected.

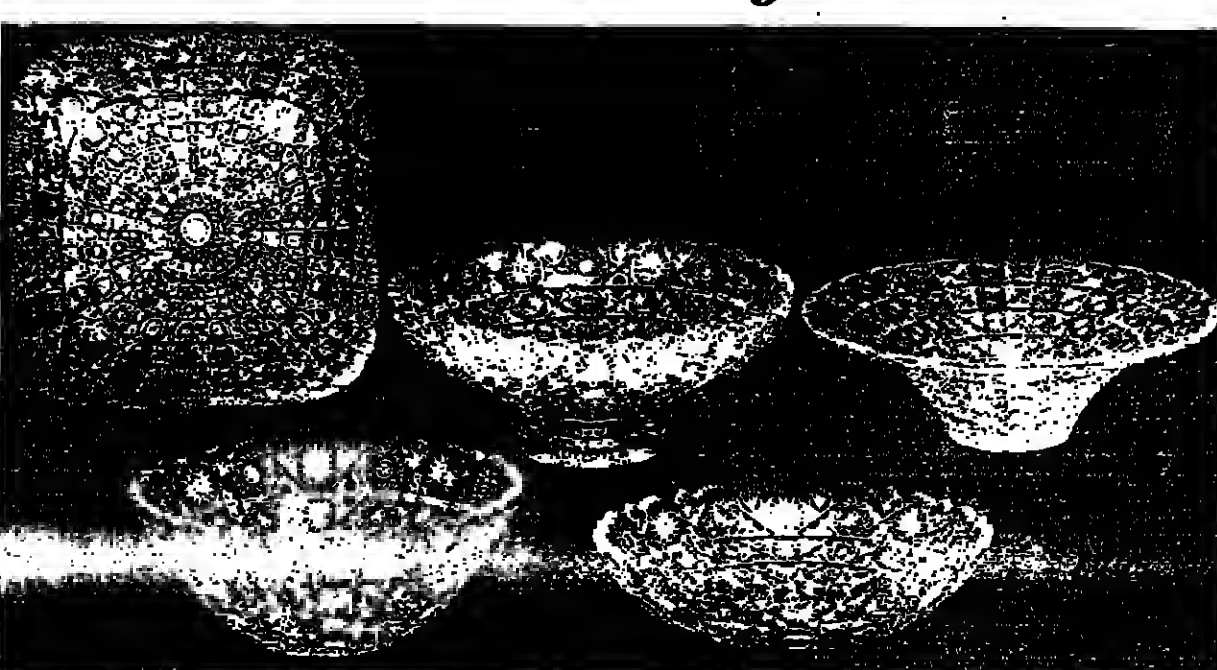
Al Ahram of Cairo looks forward to a development project that would draw up a new map for Egypt, confined hitherto to the course of the Nile river. The project involves the "invasion" of the great western desert stretching some 300 kms west of Alexandria. The first pioneer town, accommodating some 50,000 will be built over a site 85 kms west of Alexandria beginning this year.

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Election '76: Why the flap over foreign policy?

Months ago, when the American presidential election opened, a person more informed about American politics would have assumed that contenders would begin battling each other over such matters as busing, inflation, the economy, unemployment, or welfare. Three months later, such subjects are astonishingly absent from the speeches of candidates. They are arguing how to cure unemployment, whether too many free-are on the welfare rolls, or the American posture toward the Soviet Union. Has the foreign policy become so friendly to the Russians? Observers, observing this phenomenon, have begun wondering whether major changes in American foreign policy will result in this election year.

The probability is that the election with foreign policy in the background reflects, not any widespread public change of opinion about foreign policy, but that it has become the on-ly "issue" which the candidates feel they can safely touch.

Before, it seems there is no foreign policy issue, but foreign provides a platform on which a candidate can try to place the flag to his bosom more prominently than his opponent. It is score a publicity advantage.

Foreign policy of course. It's safe. And there is some possible mileage. Henry Kissinger is vulnerable. He played too active a role in the great overselling of "detente" back in 1972 when Richard Nixon used it as his re-election vehicle. President Ford prudently has disassociated himself from the code word which stood for that overselling job.

Defense policy also is safe. In 1960 John F. Kennedy made the "missile gap" an issue. He accused the Republicans of having allowed the Soviets to get ahead of the United States in missiles. It was not true.

The Kennedy people discovered their mistake as soon as they got into office and saw the figures. But during the campaign it suited their purposes to believe the con-

tentions of those who wanted bigger military appropriations. We are getting something of a replay of the scenario now. Yet, interestingly enough, it doesn't seem to be working too well. The most active users of the "Russians-are-winning" line are Sen. Henry Jackson and Ronald Reagan. The present leaders in the primaries, President Ford and Jimmy Carter, take a moderate stand on military matters.

The net of it is that for want of more promising issues the candidates are falling back on foreign policy as the one subject on which there is some prospect of gain and no great risk. But does that forecast a change in major items of policy after the election? Probably not.

It's all very well to tilt at some "foreign devil" during the campaign, but when it's all over the winner usually finds that he needs to do some mutual business with that same "foreign devil" (CSM).

The price is right for a Chinese haircut

SHANGHAI, China, (CSM). — Getting a haircut in China is not the best way to catch up on the news — at least not at the barber shop this correspondent wandered into in Shanghai.

There were no magazines or newspapers, and my entire conversation with the barber consisted of gestures and the Mandarin word for "no."

Just finding a Chinese barber shop was difficult. There was no red, white, and blue barber pole outside, just a sign overhead with squiggles that made no sense to me. But there was something about the eye-level white curtains.

Malta, Pakistan undertake joint ventures

LAHORE, Pakistan, Apr. 19 (AFP) — Malta and Pakistan intend to undertake joint ventures in light engineering, visiting Maltese Development Minister Wistin Abela said here yesterday.

That's when I broke into my protest in Mandarin: "No, no, no." It worked — for a while. But later he sneaked up on them and almost got them.

A Chinese customer, meanwhile, bounced out of his chair and rushed over, laughing and saying in halting English: "Chinese haircut." He seemed to be highly amused by the whole thing.

Next, a shampoo of blue suds, a rinse, and a hot steamed towel that felt good against my face.

In all, it was a very good haircut. And the price was even better: the U.S. equivalent of 15 cents.

Japanese groups donate \$25,000 to UNRWA

TOKYO, Apr. 19 (AFP) — Five major Japanese economic organizations will donate \$25,000 to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).

They are the Federation of Economic Organizations, Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Japan Federation of Employers' Associations, Japan Committee for Economic Development and Industry Club of Japan.

The contribution will be handed over to UNRWA Commissioner-general Sir John S. Rennie through the Foreign Ministry soon.

UNRWA was established in 1949 to provide relief, health, education and welfare services for Palestine refugees in the Near East who now number some 1,630,000.

The Japanese organizations decided to help UNRWA because it now faces a financial crisis due to spiraling prices and a rapid increase in the number of refugees.

The five private Japanese economic bodies had previously contributed \$30,000 to the U.N. Agency in 1974.

Cabinda proclaims self independence from Angola

PARIS, April 19 (AFP). — The war has subsided in Angola but the oil and mineral rich enclave of Cabinda which is officially a part of the new republic has all the ingredients of a new break-away Katanga.

World attention was focused on the tiny territory wedged between Congo to the north and Zaire to the east and south with the announcement on April 13 in Paris of the formation of Molica — the Movement for the Liberation of Cabinda.

Colonel Jean da Costa, the Molica leader claimed that 1,500 Cuban soldiers had been killed during the past six months in Cabinda by secessionist guerrillas fighting "foreign occupation."

Cabinda's fabulous oil and mineral riches have earned it the nickname of the 'African Kuwait.' For in addition to an estimated daily output of 150,000 barrels of oil the territory is three-quarters covered by dense forest with vast untapped phosphate, manganese, gold and diamond deposits.

The Cabindan population numbers between 80 and 100,000 scattered over the territory's 10,000 square km. About 200,000 others are disseminated in neighbouring Congo and Zaire.

Controversy over the governorship of Cabinda arose after Portugal's decision to grant independence to its African territories.

The three Angolan liberation movements — The Peoples Movement (MPLA), the National Liberation Front (FNLA) and the National Union (UNITA) agreed that the enclave should belong to Angola on the principle of the immutability of colonial frontiers enshrined in the organization of African unity charter.

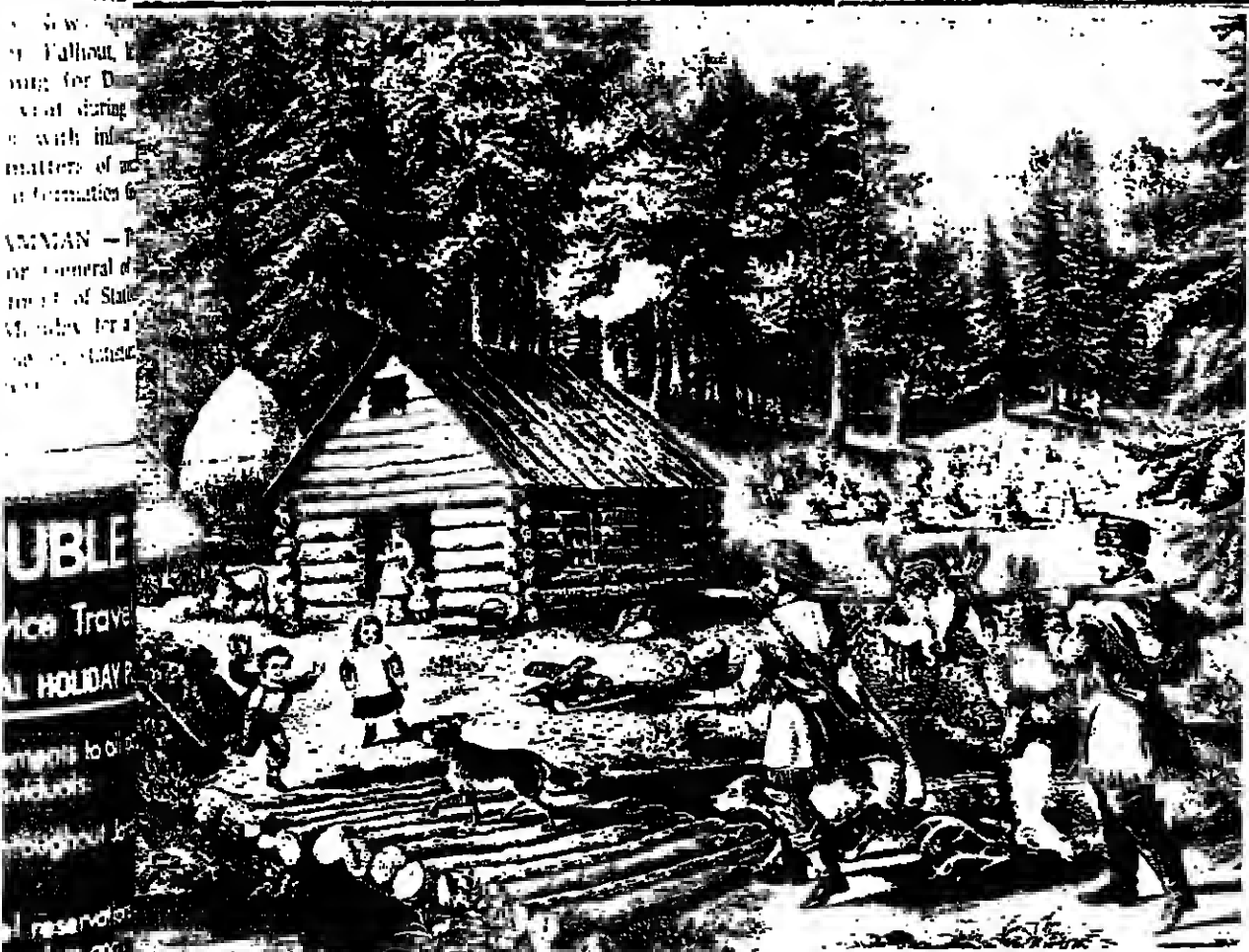
They ruled out that the Portuguese Governor of Cabinda took his orders from Luanda and that Cabinda once formed part of ancient Congo empire which extended into Mzimba Angola several Cabindans who militated in the liberation movements also claimed that any bid to secede from Angola, once independent, could result in another Biafra tragedy.

This position was rooketed by the Cabinda Enclave Liberation Front (FLEC) founded in 1963 at Pointe Noire (Congo) which for a time enjoyed official support in Congo, Zaire and Gabon.

FLEC called for self determination for the Cabindans with a referendum supervised by the United Nations and the OAU. The appeal remained unanswered and on August 1 last year, FLEC President Luis Ranque France proclaimed Cabinda's independence with himself as first President of the Cabinda Provisional revolutionary government.

The MPLA victory in Angola appeared to have silenced FLEC once and for all but on Tuesday last week, Col da Costa, ex-FLEC military leader and defence minister proclaimed in a communique published in Paris the dissolution of FLEC and its replacement by Molica.

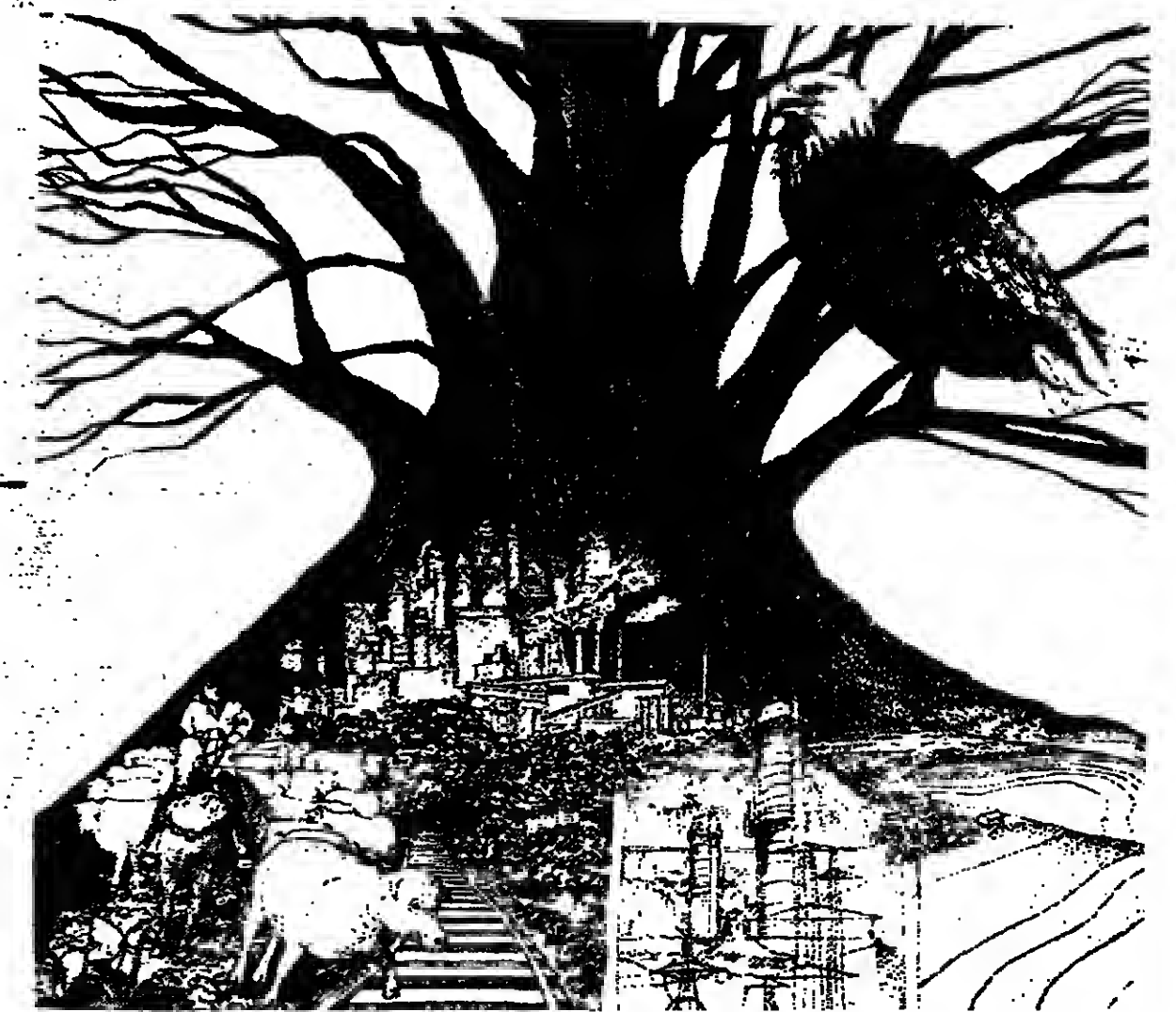
He announced a few days later that police troops were in control of most north east Cabinda and that operations were being mounted against all "occupying" forces whether Angolan, Cuban, Congolese or Soviet.



In the new lands opened by America's westward migration in the 19th century found an abundance of wood and water, with plentiful game and rich soil. This engraving shows homestead typical period.

America the bountiful: land of plenty and a good earth

This is the second in a series of photo-stories the Jordan Times is publishing this year as a salute to the Bicentennial celebrations in the United States. These photos are grouped under the theme "A Land of Plenty," and portray the vast physical resources that have been such a major part of the country's history.



An artist's symbolic concept of America's bounty appears on a national calendar for a special Bicentennial programme.



Fields stretch almost to the horizon in the central United States with only an occasional farm dotting the expanse of the ripening grain.



Boundary lines of land ownership form a crazy quilt pattern in this aerial photo taken over Virginia. Farther west, land is more regularly divided, into square mile sections.



American pioneers moving westward over the high plains formed wagon trains as protection against hostile Indians and forces of nature.

Political change in China affects Japanese trade

TOKYO, April 19 (AFP). — The Japanese government is fearing that, because of the "political change" in China, Japan's efforts to rectify the imbalance in trade with China would prove of no avail.

The political turmoil in China accompanying the dismissal of first Deputy Prime Minister Teng Hsiao-ping, is likely to delay the conclusion of an agreement for Japanese import of crude oil from China. Not only this, but it is also feared that the amount of crude oil to be imported from China may be much smaller than originally scheduled.

In such a case, the planned exports of iron and steel and plants from Japan with payments received for crude oil by China would become impossible and a long-term stagnation in Sino-Japanese trade would become inevitable, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and other government sources are afraid.

In negotiations between China and Japan since last autumn Mr. Toshiro, President of the Federation of Economic Organisations (Keidanren) and Minister of International Trade and Industry Toshio Komoto who visited Peking were to have concluded an agreement with China for the import of crude oil from China on a long-term basis. China at the time was anxious to conclude such an agreement in order to expand its market for its crude oil.

The agreement was to have been concluded by the end of March.

In January this year, the Japanese draft agreement had been drawn up.

— The agreement is to be effective for 10 years starting in fiscal 1977.

— The amount of Japanese import of crude oil from China in the fifth year of the agreement is to be 15 million tons or more. This draft was shown to the Chinese authorities by Mr. Yoshihiro Inayama, President of the Sino-Japanese Economic Association. (Board Chairman of Nippon Steel Corporation) when he visited Peking.

The negotiations had to be continued because the Chinese side was dissatisfied with the fact that the amount to be imported by Japan for 1976 was not specified and that the amount may not exceed two times the amount for 1974, namely 8 million tons.

Some Chinese attacks began to change with the struggle against "the capitalist-roaders" intensifying.

Not only did they no longer insist on a long-term agreement but a Japanese representative who visited Peking was told by Deputy Premier Ku Mu that energy resources in China were no longer so abundant but had become somewhat tight-supplied. A long-term agreement on crude oil exports to Japan was being considered but the amount cannot be in-

creased all at once. It must be increased only gradually. This was a complete reversal of the Chinese position.

Such being the Chinese attitude, Minister of International Trade and Industry Komoto has announced that the agreement can be concluded by the end of the

Pakistan, Yugoslavia set up joint economic commission

ISLAMABAD, Apr. 19, (AFP) — Pakistan and Yugoslavia have agreed in principle to set up a joint economic commission, said a joint communiqué, issued here Sunday at the end of a three day visit to Pakistan by Yugoslav Foreign Minister Milos Mimic.

It said the two sides agreed to hold preparatory discussions to establish such a commission. Mimic invited a delegation from Pakistan at ministerial level to visit Yugoslavia for undertaking a comprehensive review of economic relations between the two countries.

The communiqué said the two sides pointed to the "need for periodic consultations between the representatives of the respective ministries for foreign affairs on issues of mutual concern."

Both sides expressed satisfac-

Israel makes the 17th devaluation of its currency

JERUSALEM, Apr. 19 (R) Israel devalued its currency Sunday by two per cent from 7.52 to 7.67 to the dollar.

It was the 17th devaluation of the Israeli pound since the state was established in 1948 and the eighth since last June when the government authorised a ministerial committee to devalue the currency every 30 days by no more than two per cent, if necessary.

A Finance Ministry spokesman said basic food prices were not expected to be affected by the move, while the prices of imported items would not immediately increase.

The spokesman said the government would continue its policy of "creating devaluation" rather than make a single large drop in the value of the currency.

Japanese invention sold at \$2.5m

TOKYO, April 19 (AFP). — A Japanese invention for providing bicycles with traffic indicators has been sold to an United States firm for 750 million yen (\$2.5 million). The patent has been bought by the Dane Enterprises of Utah from Masakatsu Furusawa, 58, President of the Snake Kogyo Company of Shikatsuno, 380 kms north-east of Tokyo.

Mr. Furusawa will receive a down payment of 45 million yen (\$150,000) and the balance in royalties over the next five years.

Mr. Furusawa said that 197 American firms had made offers for his invention. "I am amazed by the huge offer and just could not believe it at first," he commented.

Egypt, Sudan sign trade agreement

CAIRO, Apr. 19 (R) — Egypt and the Sudan Sunday signed a \$25 million trade agreement for 1976-10 per cent increase over last year.

Under the agreement, Sudan would export animal products, livestock, meat, oil seeds and salted fish to Egypt.

Egypt would export in return textiles, canned food, medicine, and other products to Sudan.

Poll shows tendency to change Belgian economic system

BRUSSEL, Apr. 19 (AFP) — Four out of ten Belgians back a thorough change to Belgium's economic system, according to an opinion poll carried out by a Louvain University Institute.

The poll showed that 40.4 per cent of those asked would support a change, while 27.2 per cent would like to maintain the present system.

The same poll showed that 49.3 per cent of those questioned found it "normal" that workers should "occupy" their factories to defend their interests, while 43.2 per cent considered this as unacceptable.

year since the first year of the planned long term agreement is to be fiscal 1977.

The worldwide demand for oil has somewhat eased and electric power industries are reluctant to be burdened with too much oil reserves but this situation is not bound to continue for long.

They called for early settlement of the Middle East crisis in accordance with the U.N. Security Council and General Assembly resolutions and said any further delay constituted a threat to world peace.

The two sides, according to the communiqué, agreed that "declaration of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean should be implemented through elimination of great power rivalry, all foreign military bases and all nuclear weapons, and a commitment by all the states concerned to the principles of peaceful coexistence."

Milos Mimic called on Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto before flying to Kabul.

Observers said that if the reports were to be confirmed, this would represent a shift in Mr. Kissinger's thinking. In speeches last year, he urged the need for additional resources to finance the development of raw materials resources in Third World countries, but suggested that this should be a task for the World Bank.

The New York Times affirmed at the weekend that the Secretary of State would propose the creation of an international resources bank when he attends the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Nairobi, Kenya, next month.

The paper said the proposed bank would serve as an intermediary between private investors and developing countries needing new financial resources. It added that the proposal was still under discussion in the U.S. administration.

Motorists and homeowners in Western countries are unlikely to pay lower prices for oil in the next few years, despite a current glut of oil on world markets.

Why? Because, many experts agree, the 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is under little economic pressure to lower prices, although the group cannot sell all the oil it would like.

Also, the cost of products which OPEC nations import from the U.S., Europe, and Japan continues to rise, prompting some oil-producing countries to push for still higher price tags on oil.

The world market, says Lawrence Goldstein, senior economist of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, Inc., "is one area where excess capacity does not necessarily mean prices will come down." By "excess capacity," Mr. Goldstein means that OPEC, taken as a whole, pumps 10 million barrels a day less than it is equipped to do.

"We seriously doubt," said a U.S. Treasury official in the energy policy office, "that OPEC is really going to feel pressed to make significant price reductions" between now and 1977 or 1978 because of the current surplus of oil.

Another U.S. government official foresees "very considerable oil price stability in the years just ahead." — In other words, prices neither much lower or higher.

He noted the desire of Saudi Arabia, most powerful member of OPEC, to maintain stable oil market conditions. Also, inflation is subsiding in the United States and some other industrial nations exporting goods to OPEC countries.

Control of inflation in Western lands, the official said, reduces pressure on OPEC to peg oil prices to the inflationary cost of goods imported from the West.

On balance, according to experts, oil prices also are unlikely to go down in the next few years. Whether they rise will depend on the aforementioned Western inflation rates and also on the outcome of political struggles within OPEC — the effort by Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states to keep prices stable, while Iran, Algeria, and some other populous members of OPEC try to push prices up.

Meanwhile, rising world demand for oil, as economic recession recedes, is allowing OPEC to boost production, thereby reducing the amount of "shut-in," or unused capacity.

"In January," said Mr. Goldstein, "OPEC produced 26.7 million barrels a day. In February (last month for which figures are available), production went up to 28 million barrels daily."

OPEC production is expected to climb perhaps 2 million barrels a day this year, as the United States leads other industrial nations out of recession.

A study by the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation indi-

U.S. to propose international bank for raw materials resources

WASHINGTON, Apr. 19 (AFP) — The State Department has so far withheld any comment on week-end press reports that U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger intends to propose the creation of an international bank to finance the exploitation of raw materials resources by developing countries.

Observers said that if the reports were to be confirmed, this would represent a shift in Mr. Kissinger's thinking. In speeches last year, he urged the need for additional resources to finance the development of raw materials resources in Third World countries, but suggested that this should be a task for the World Bank.

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Economic forces point to stability in oil prices

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cates OPEC oil prices have gone up roughly in tandem with the inflated cost of exports by industrialised powers.

Between January, 1974, and October, 1975, when the last OPEC price hike was announced, says the study, Saudi Arabia — whose crude sets the benchmark price of OPEC oil — increased its "government take" by 18 per cent.

"During approximately the same period," said the report, "the increase in the unit value by export prices of the industrial coun-

Japan Airlines builds 5th largest hotel in Paris

PARIS, April 19 (AFP). — The new 32-storey 784-room Japanese hotel "Nikko" costing 202 million francs (\$40 million) will open here at the end of this month.

The hotel has a number of special features, including 50 rooms furnished with a Japanese decor and a restaurant serving only Japanese food.

The hotel will have three restaurants, one of them — "benkyo" — claimed to be the largest in Paris, capable of serving 600 customers at the same time.

One third of the clients are expected to be Japanese tourists or businessmen and many of the staff will speak Japanese. There will be a conference hall with simultaneous interpretation in Japanese, English and French.

Japanese staying at "Nikko" will never feel they have even left home.

The hotel has been built for Japan Airlines, which has five others in Hong Kong, Jakarta, Okinawa, Guam and Tokyo's Imperial. The hotel has been built in the "front de Seine" region in the

Britain extends £14 m loan to Jordan

AMMAN, April 19 (AFP). — Britain has agreed to grant Jordan a long-term loan of a maximum £14 million (about \$28.0 million) to finance various development projects in the context of Jordan's five-year plan, the newspaper Al Shaab reported here today in an interview with a top Jordanian official.

The official, Dr. Hanna Audeh, Director of Jordan's National Planning Council, accompanied King Hussein on the King's recent visit to Britain, Canada, and the United States.

In the U.S., Dr. Audeh said, the International Bank had agreed in principle to grant Jordan an \$11 million loan to develop tourist sites in southern Jordan.

In Canada, talks resulted in a Canadian-Jordanian cooperation agreement in the economic, technical and commercial fields to support the five-year plan, which runs until 1980, and establish joint Canadian-Jordanian projects in Jordan.

ECONOSCOPE

Irbid gets a Central Bank branch

By Jawad Ahn

Last week, the Central Bank of Jordan commenced the construction of a new branch in the northern city of Irbid. When finished, it will be the second such branch, including the one in Aqaba and excluding the branch in Jerusalem.

The new Central Bank branch in Irbid will carry out some of the basic functions of the head office in Amman, but not all. It will replace currency, and offer banking services to commercial banks and other government agencies in the area. However, it will not issue foreign exchange permits nor will it supervise banking activities there.

One might question the need for the branch in Irbid, and whether it has sufficient activity to justify it. In Irbid, for instance, there are only six commercial bank branches, whose total volume of activity is not very large, as is indicated by their relative share of deposits and credit. Moreover, Irbid's share of total economic activity in the Kingdom is small, particularly when viewed against that of Amman.

It is this relative smallness which actually prompts the Central Bank to open a branch in Irbid. Irbid's population, together with the surrounding villages and small towns, constitutes around one-fourth of Jordan's total population. Yet these people only have six commercial bank branches, out of a total of 77 in the Kingdom.

The concentration of economic activity, and certainly banking activity, in Amman is beginning to exercise severe constraints on the economy. The socio-economic cost will shoot sky-high should the current concentration pattern continue as it is for five more years.

The establishment of a Central Bank branch in Irbid is supposed to encourage

more banks to start business there. With the availability of more activity in the area, more people are likely to participate in economic activity. They can tap the financial markets for which they badly need in order to finance business schemes they might plan.

In addition, banking activity is an vital ingredient for the successful mobilization of savings. People in rural and semi-rural areas have a high tendency to hoard their savings out of precautionary motives. With the opening of more banks in the area, it is hoped that hoardings can be deposited with the financial intermediaries who, in turn, can use them at the disposal of prospective investors.

Moreover, the financial and credit system in Jordan is still fragmented, particularly at a regional basis. Fragmentation is when viewed against the availability of fixed prices and homogeneous product fragmentation, capital deepening will not be a dear goal.

The over-all planning objective in Jordan must be the involvement and participation of all citizens of all regions, not only in the urban areas but also in the rural areas. The establishment of a Central Bank branch might be viewed, from this broad perspective, as a positive step. However, if all efforts are confined to the urban areas, it will be a sheer loss. A ban on having eager people to work with, and a better distribution of services, is needed.

The Irbid branch is not justified volume of business, but by what it does in the future. Therefore, its success depends on the degree of economic activity to be engendered there. It takes more than a Central Bank branch to do it.

Italian workers form a terrorist surveillance team

TURIN, Italy, April (AFP). — An idea by Fiat workers of forming anti-terrorist teams to guard their company's factories — hit by three major fires of criminal origin this month — led this weekend to patrols by similar workers' team throughout Italy's northern industrial triangle.

The majority of large enterprises of the area, closed for a long Easter weekend, were placed under the supervision of groups of workers who volunteered to operate in shifts to ensure round-the-clock protection against attacks.

Faced with increasing fires such as those that hit Fiat, the Italian Metal Workers' Federation appealed last Thursday to workers to organise "extremely tight surveillance within establishments" to avoid sabotage.

Instructions were followed to the letter, and several dozen factories in Turin, Milan, Bologna and other industrial regions were placed under guard by workers.

The operation was expected to end at most firms when normal work shifts resumed on Tuesday. Much of the Italian political press commented at length today on the workers' action.

The communist party newspaper L'Unita emphasised the importance of the "democratic mass mobilisation to meet the criminal attacks of recent days," while Avanti said experience had shown that "popular mobilisation and workers' vigilance" had always been successful in stopping such attacks.

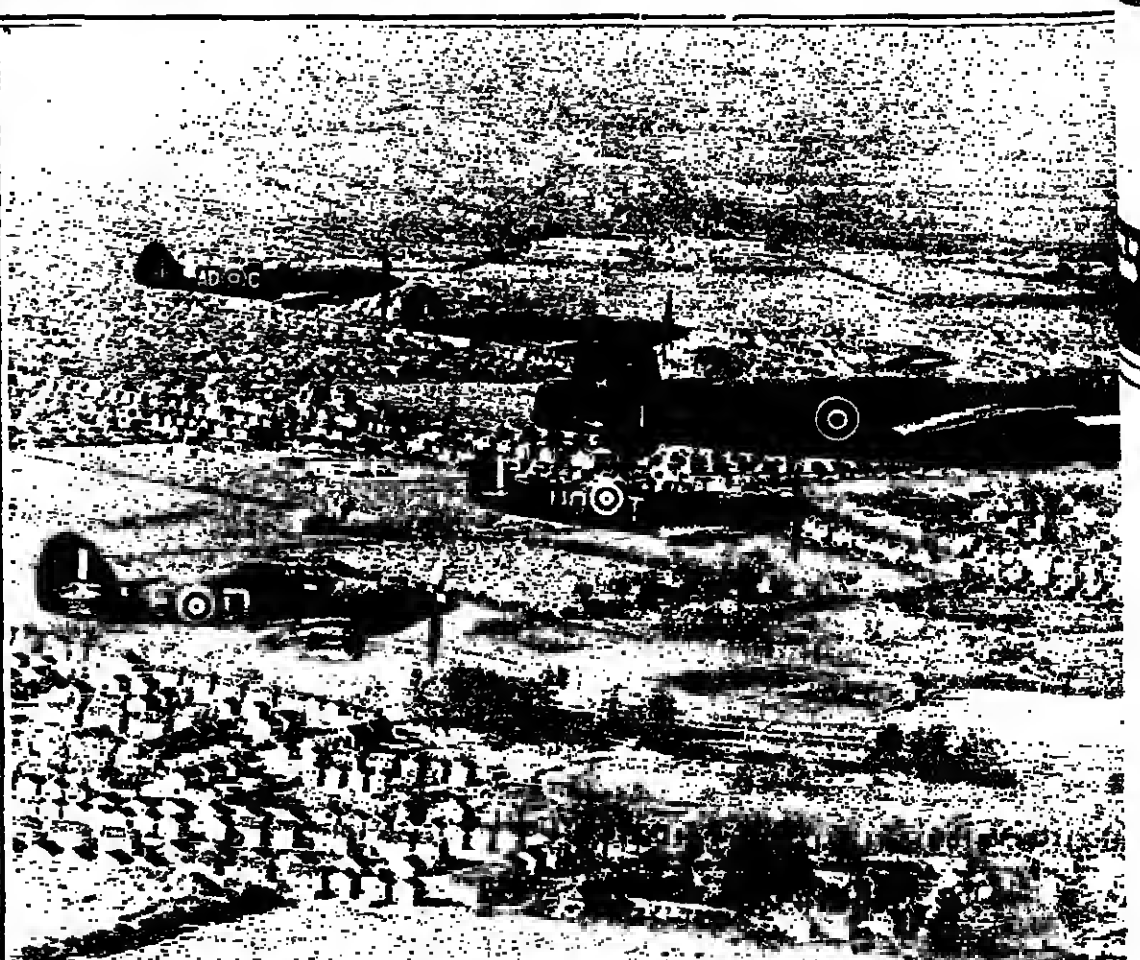
The neo-Fascist Italian Movement — nations called the workers' surveillance a first step in the formation of a "red militia," the M.S. per Secolo d'Italia said.

Il Popolo, the newspaper of the Christian Democrats, said the announcement of workers' surveillance with the political secret party, Benigno Zaccagnini, the attacks against firms part of a "subtle and stressing the defence of the Christian democratic parties and union organisations" and the chain of vic-

But the reinforced Italian factories did not end the new strategy of the

Automobiles were hit in several Italian Molotov cocktails were Florence at the Spanish and the headquarters of the Italian Democrat Party, at a police barracks.

Filler: On May 5, 1975, Warwickshire, Japan ate 66 pickled onions. Filler: Since 1900 been 105 Olympic findings of which the U.S.A. 26, Germany (now West) Great Britain 14.



AIR VETERANS. — The Royal Air Force's famous Battle of Britain Memorial Flight flies to home at RAF Coningsby, near Lincoln in north-east England. It made the move recently from Coltishall in eastern England to make room for the RAF's ground attack/reconnaissance aircraft super-sonic Jaguar. The flight was led by the RAF's last flying Lancaster bomber, with one can (nearest camera) and three Spitfires closely following. These aircraft are the veterans of War II and became synonymous with British airpower of that period. The aircraft now takes displays, participating in some 50 flying shows a year.

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Survey unearths history of the Jordan Valley



Excavating an alabaster vessel in the Late Bronze Age tomb.

Text and photos by Dick Dorsett

Located between the Dead Sea and Lake Tiberias, the Jordan Valley for thousands of years has been inhabited by man. From the Stone Age up to biblical, Islamic and modern times, evidence of this occupation has been left along the 106 kilometers of the Valley floor. Because these remains offer the modern archaeologist, a key to an understanding of the history of this important area, the locating and recording of such sites has been the objective of a recently completed joint archaeological survey of the eastern Jordan Valley.

Directed by Dr. Moawiyah Ibrahim from the Department of Antiquities of Jordan, Dr. Khair Yassine from the University of Jordan and Dr. James Sauer from the

were given a tentative field dating. These dates, which form the basis of estimating the occupational history of a site will, when fully evaluated, give an indication of when the Valley was most heavily settled as well as in which areas and perhaps for which reasons.

In earlier surveys of the Valley, Islamic remains were often, for no apparent reason, ignored. The present work has shown that throughout the Islamic period, from Umayyad through Mamluke times and later, the Valley was in no way left unoccupied, but was very much an area of human activity.

Although the survey was involved for the most part with fragmentary surface remains, one salvage operation was carried out in the recent season when a tomb dating to within the Late Bronze Age (ca. 1450 B.C.) was discovered on the Katara hills overlooking the Jordan River. The tomb was

excavated to prevent its being robbed and provided large quantities of both complete as well as broken but mendable pottery vessels. In addition to these ceramic finds there were two bronze swords excavated, one of which was complete and in a quite good state.

The official cutoff date for labeling a site as archaeological is 1700 A.D. Unique in the present survey was that all occupation was noted up to and including any modern settlement. Numerous sites are potentially endangered by modern villages as well as others laying in the path of planned development work in the Jordan Valley. Considering that many important sites may be in danger, one of the results of the survey of the Valley region is that it can serve as a guideline for future archaeological work in the Valley as well as its furthering an understanding of archaeological



The hospitality of the Valley villagers generally included tea as well as information concerning the local areas.

history of the Jordan Valley. As is often the case with archaeological work in Jordan, students from the University of Jordan were again able to benefit from the archaeological survey. Both graduate as well as undergraduate students visited the Valley about once a week to fulfill certain portions of practical work requirements for courses being taught at the University.

The vicuna comeback is a good sign for humans, too



Two vicuna at home in the Andes.

MORGES, SWITZERLAND (C-SM). — In an old mansion here people talk with enthusiasm, even delight, about a small animal that lives high up in the Andes mountains of Peru and similarly lofty altitudes elsewhere in South America.

It's the vicuna, a small cousin of the llama, and its recovery from near extinction is one of the recent success stories of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), headquartered in Morges on the shores of Lake Geneva.

The vicuna produces the very finest of all wools, superior even to alpaca, according to WWF officials. So its recovery could be of considerable economic importance.

In past centuries, the Incas captured and sheared the graceful little vicuna, but the Spanish found it a simpler matter to shoot first and then shear.

This practice continued until during the '50s and '60s massive slaughter had slashed the population by 98 per cent—from 400,000 to 8,000.

Then Peru, with some assistance from the WWF, acted to save the little camelid by establishing the Pampa Galeras Reserve in the Andes and enforcing strict anti-hunting laws. At the same time Great Britain and the United States, previously prime markets, banned the imports of vicuna wool. And Bolivia and Argentina set up vicuna reserves of their own.

As a result, the world population of vicuna now has almost doubled to close to 15,000.

The "biggest contributor to this small but critically important initial recovery," says Utah State University's William L. Franklin, who received WWF assistance for his work with the vicuna, "has been Peru's Pampa Galeras Reserve and surrounding region where over half of all surviving vicuna are found."

Now the numbers have increased to the stage where commercial shearing (not shooting) can begin again.

In the 14 years since its foundation, the WWF has raised and donated some \$20 million to conservation projects around the world, \$5.5 million of which was distributed in the past two years alone.

Another species that has benefited from WWF help is the Asiatic lion, marginally smaller but otherwise identical to the African lion, which once roamed freely through much of Europe, the Middle East, and Asia.

Now a few scattered prides, the only surviving Asian lions, are responding to conservation measures in the Gir Forest of western India. Its numbers now exceed 200 animals for the first time in many years.

Other ongoing programs include work with tigers, elephants—in areas where ivory poaching still follows his victims into extinction.



Dr. Moawiyah Ibrahim checks with a young villager for information concerning a site.



Dr. James Sauer, Dr. Moawiyah Ibrahim and Dr. Khair Yassine examine collected surface artifacts.



Along the Zerka River, the survey team searches for flints at a newly discovered neolithic site which dates to ca. 6000 B.C.



Some of the complete pottery vessels discovered in a Late Bronze Age tomb in the Katara hills.

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ELITE STEAKHOUSE
Firas Wings
Hotel — Jebel L'weibdeh, Amman. Tel. 22103/4. Choice of three set menus daily for lunch and a La Carte. Open for lunch 12-3 p.m. and dinner 7-11 p.m. kindly book your table.

Television	
Channel 3 & 6:	Channel 6:
8:00 Quran	7:30 News in Hebrew
8:20 Cartoons	7:45 Varieties
8:40 National geography	8:30 Good heavens
8:00 News in Arabic	9:00 Living tomorrow
Channel 3:	9:10 Justice
7:30 Cultural magazine	10:00 News in English
8:30 Arabic series	10:15 Kung Fu
9:15 Art programme	(On both channels)

Amman Airport	
Departures:	Arrivals:
8:30 Baghdad (IA)	8:25 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
8:45 Beirut (MEA)	8:30 Bangkok, Bahrain
9:30 Rome	16:30 Cairo
10:00 Cairo	16:40 Paris
11:00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam	16:55 London
19:00 Bahrain, Bangkok	17:15 Copenhagen, Vienna
19:30 Abu Dhabi, Karachi	17:20 Frankfurt
20:00 Jeddah	17:45 Casablanca, Madrid, Athens
22:00 Kuwait (KAC)	18:00 Rome
22:55 Doha, Muscat	18:15 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
	18:30 Beirut (MEA)
	21:15 Kuwait (KAC)

Radio	
(On 856 KHZ):	
7:00 Breakfast show	13:00 News Summary
7:30 News Bulletin	13:03 Pop session (part II)
7:45 Morning melodies	14:00 News Bulletin
8:00 Sign off	14:10 Radio magazine
8:45 Once upon a time	14:30 Good vibrations
9:00 Listeners choice	15:00 Concert hour
12:00 Pop session (part I)	16:00 Old favourites
13:00 News Summary	16:30 Easy listening
13:03 Pop session (part II)	17:00 Pop session (part 3)
14:00 News Bulletin	18:00 News Summary
14:10 Radio magazine	18:05 Listeners choice
14:30 Good vibrations	18:30 Story time
15:00 Concert hour	18:45 Songs
16:00 Old favourites	19:00 News Bulletin
16:30 Easy listening	19:10 News reports
17:00 Pop session (part 3)	19:30 Sign off.

Market Prices	
Almond (local): 150-200	Onions (green): 100-160
Apples (golden): 140-220	Onions (dry): 120-150
Apples (starken): 180-250	Potatoes (imported): 90-120
Apples (double red): 240-280	Potatoes (local): 80-100
Bananas: 150-190	Peas: 120-180
Bell pepper: 150-200	Spinach: 70-100
Cabbage: 20-35	Tangerines: 100-140
Carrot: 20-35	Tomatoes: 100-140
Carrot (yellow): 40-55	
Cucumbers (small): 140-220	
Cucumbers (large): 80-120	
Eggplant (small): 100-150	
Grape leaves: 220-300	
Grape fruit: 80-80	
Green beans: 200-280	
Garlic (green): 60-80	
Hot pepper: 300-400	
Lemon: 70-120	
Lettuce (small): 30-50	
Lettuce (large): 60-80	
Horse beans: 60-80	
Marrow (small): 100-140	
Marrow (large): 50-70	
Orange: 80-110	

Tonight's TV Features

GOOD HEAVENS
THE QUEEN'S ROOK CLUB
Kronic loser Morris Kropotkin, supported by Mr. Angel, gambles his most valuable possession — and loses.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHICS
GRIZZLY
A one hour colour documentary which shows men tracking the grizzly bear, not for thrills, but for knowledge.

JUSTICE
DIVORCE
In this story, Harriet Peterson gets a glimpse of life behind the painted smile of "showbiz" and is also forced to face the facts of her own failed marriage.

Tonight's Emergencies

Doctors:
Dr. Khader Azzam
Dr. Fawzi Beeno

Pharmacies:
College: 25010
Grand: 64511
Amin: 39738

Taxis:
Taxina: 44660
Tower: 21028
Khayyam: 41541

Teng's dismissal was a compromise between Bureaucrats and Radicals

هكذا من الأصيل